

JUS, Andrzej; GERARD, Kira; GOGOL, Zofia; PIOTROWSKI, Andrzej

Studies on the sedation threshold in schizophrenia. Neurol. etc.,
polska 11 no.4:407-503 '61.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor:
prof. Z. Kuligowski Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. A. Jus.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA ther) (BARBITURATES ther)

GERARD, Kira

Studies on the light-cardiazol threshold in schizophrenia (correlations with the sedation threshold). Neurologia etc., polska 12 no.3:247-253 '62.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor: prof. Z. Kuligowski Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. A. Jus.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA diag) (PENTYLMETHAZOLE pharmacol)
(LIGHT)

GERARD, K.; JUS, K.; PIATKOWSKA, H.; WARDASZKO, H.

Results of Majeptil therapy of schizophrenia. Neurologia etc., polska
12 no.3:409-414 '62.

1. Z Kliniki Psychiatrycznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med.
A. Jus Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie Dyrektor: prof.
dr Z. Kuligowski.
(THIOPROPERAZINE) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

KOPICZ-KAMINSKA, Ewa; GERARD, Kira; LEBIEZKA, Irena

Mental disturbances among the population of Pruszkow (an analysis of the material of the clinic and hospital in 1967). Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.2:263-268 Mr-Apr 1968.

1. Z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie, Oddział Psychiatrii Społecznej (Kierownik: dr. med. K. Gerard).

GERARDI, G.V.

188

AUTHORS: Azarenko, M.S. and Gerardi, G.V., Ingenieurs.

TITLE: Precast reinforced concrete non-traversable channels for external heating mains. (Neprokhodnye sbornye zhelezobetonnye kanaly dlya napuzhnykh teplovykh setei).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete), 1957, No.2, pp.68-69 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The Promstroiprojekt developed for the Chelyabmetallurgroi precast concrete channels to accomodate pipes for district heating. This standard unit saves a large amount of timber as well as labour. Four standard sizes have been selected: 600 x 400 mm, 800 x 500 mm, 1 000 x 600 mm and 1200 x 600 mm, the floors and walls are 70 mm thick and the removable top-cover 80 mm thick. The duct is constructed to withstand lorry traffic (when the duct is placed at least 50 cm underground) or loads of 2 tons/m². Concrete of Mark 200 reinforced with welded mesh is used. The weight of the unit is between 860 to 1 385 kg. The units are butt-jointed and cemented with grout. The pipes are placed on trays which are supported by concrete blocks. The pipes are insulated and the ducts covered by slabs laid in cement mortar. Finally, two coats of bitumen are applied. The following savings can be achieved by this type of construction: Concrete - 33%, weight of material - 20 - 29%, labour - 2.8 (time saving). The Gipromez factory in Chelyabinsk

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Precast reinforced concrete non-traversable channels for external heating mains. (Cont.)

is manufacturing precast reinforced concrete "compensation" bays assembled from standard blocks made from concrete Mark 200, the weight of the blocks being 825 - 1 950 kg each. This method makes the following savings possible: bricks - 95%, concrete -40%, reduction in weight - 60%, wastage of labour is reduced considerably. There are 4 drawings.

AZARENKO, M.S., inzh.; GERARDI, G.V., inzh.

Railroad unloading platform made of large-sized precast reinforced concrete panels. Bet. 1 shel.-bet. no.6:249-252 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Precast concrete construction) (Loading and unloading)

VOINOV, N.V., inzhener.; GIBRARDI, G.V.

Roofs built of large panels. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 1/4 no.3:46 Nr 157.
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu
metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Roofs, Concrete)

GAPARYNV, O.S., inzh.; GERARDI, G.V., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete columns to be used in housing construction. *Biul. stroi. tekhn.* 14 no.9:16-17 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. *Trest Chelyabmetallurgstroy.*
(Columns, Concrete)

97-58-1-8/12

AUTHOR: Azarenko, M.C. Engineer.
Gerardi, G.V. Engineer.

TITLE: ~~Tunnels~~ Constructed from Large Concrete Blocks and Used for
Larger Diameter Water Pipes. (Tunnel' iz krupnykh betornykh blokov
dlya truboprovodov bol'shikh diametrov.)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton 1958. No. 1. USSR Pp 33-35

ABSTRACT: Trust Chelyabmetallurgstroy constructed for a metallurgical works
a tunnel 4 x 4.25 m in cross section and 246.5 m.m. in length.
The Chelyabinskiy branch of Gipromez together with the above Trust
worked out the precast-monolithic construction for this tunnel. To
save timber and labour large standard concrete blocks were used of a
type normally used for housing and industrial foundations. Figure 1
illustrates the constructional detail of this precast-monolithic
reinforced concrete tunnel. Figure 2 illustrates the lay out of the
reinforcement. The construction was begun with in situ reinforced
concrete floor slabs on which walls from concrete blocks were
assembled. These blocks were 580 x 580 m.m in cross section and
2000 m.m long. At 2,300 m.m. centres spacing was provided in
which a reinforced concrete upstand was formed. The tunnel was

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97-58-1-8/12

Tunnels Constructed from Large Concrete Blocks and Used for Larger Diameter Water Pipes.

roofed with precast reinforced concrete splayed slabs 980 m.m wide. The advantages of the in situ reinforced concrete slab floor and the upstands are that supports carrying up to 500 tons could be fixed on them. Figure 3 illustrates the section of the duct adjoining the compensation niche. The advantages of this tunnel construction are the saving of 50% of reinforcement, over 50% timber approximately 50% labour and 50% construction time. There are 3 Figures.

1. Water tunnels--Design
2. Water tunnels--Materials
3. Concrete--Applications
4. Concrete--Economic factors

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Gerardi, I.A., Engineer

SDV/99-58-10-13/13

TITLE: Melioration Problems at the Joint Session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin in Minsk (Voprosy melioratsii na ob'yedinennoy Sessii Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina v g. Minske)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1958, Nr 10, pp 61-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From 8-11 July 1958, a joint scientific session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin took place in Minsk. The main subject of this conference was the generalization of scientific achievements and experience in the draining and utilization of swamps in the non-black soil regions of the European part of the USSR. Representatives of many scientific research institutes, the respective ministries and of some kolkhozes took part in this meeting. P.P. Lobanov, President of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin reported on "The Growing Role of Scientific Institutions in the Organization of Agricultural Production According to the Regulations of the July Plenum of the TsK KPSS". I.S. Lupinovich, President of the Byelorussian Academy of Agriculture spoke on the necessity of a fundamental change in

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307/99-58-10-13/13

Melioration Problems at the Joint Session of the All-Union Academy of
Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin in Minsk

drainage methods in the BSSR and the Baltic Republics. Te.Ye. Smirnov, head of the kolkhos BVO and Hero of Socialist Labor, and K.I. Shaplyko, head of the kolkhos "Ohyronaya zmena" and Hero of Socialist Labor, reported on the importance and influence of drainage methods in the production of kolkhozes. Academician I.A. Sharov dealt with "The Improvement of Drainage Methods in Other Than Chernozem Regions of the USSR, and Its Further Development". I.A. Celins, Director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Melioration, reported on progress made in this field in the Lithuanian Republic. Ya.Ya. Bergman, Director of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration, presented some data on a harvest increase in drained areas of the kolkhozes "Nakotne" and "Dayle". There is 1 table.

1. Soils--Moisture content
2. Water--Control
3. Drainage
4. Scientific reports

Card 2/2

USCOMB-DC-60239

GERAS, Antoni, mgr. inz.

Coke consumption per unit index in the modern blast-furnace process. Gosp paliw 12 no.7:226-229 J1 '64.

1. State Inspectorate of Fuel and Power Management, Warsaw.

GERAS, Antoni, mgr inz. (Warsaw)

Method of setting up indicators for the quantity of blast furnace slag by using the specific indicator for the consumption of charge materials and limit charge. Putnik 31 no.3:85-90 Mr '64.

GERAS, Gosciniara (Warszawa)

Perseveration and the psychogalvanic symptom. Przegl psychol
no.5:53-82 '62.

S/073/53/029/003/002/409
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Dobovenko, L. I., Gerasenko, Ye. I.

TITLE: On the interaction of titanium with hydrogen peroxide and oxalic acid

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 29, no. 3, 1953, 255 - 258

TEXT: The interaction of titanium ions, oxalate, and hydrogen peroxide was studied in acid media. The composition and optimum conditions of complex formation in the system $TiCl_4 - H_2O_2 - H_2C_2O_4$ was determined spectrophotometrically by the method of isomolar series. The addition of oxalic acid effects an increase of the optical density of the solution and a shift of the absorption maximum indicating the formation of a new three-component complex. Light absorption measurements at wave lengths of 395 and 405 mμ of solutions containing $7.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g/l of each component and hydrogen ion concentrations of from 0.001 to 1 N showed an increase of optical density with decreasing pH, i.e., more intensive complex formation. Ternary diagrams of isomolar series at constant acidity showed isochromes which indicated the formation of a ternary com-

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On the interaction of titanium with...

S/073/63/029/003/002/009

A057/A126

plex with a ratio of the components: $TiCl_4 : H_2O_2 : H_2C_2O_4 = 1 : 1 : 1$. However, in solutions with an acidity of 1 N HCl and above prevails already the coloured binary titanium peroxide complex. The optimum acidity for the formation of the ternary complex is in the range pH 1 - 3. The complex is yellow, stable for a longer time, and insoluble in organic solvents. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1961

Card 2/2

GERASENKOV, B. I.

High yeilds of perennial grass hay from two cuttings in Tomak Province.
Korn. baza 3, No 9, 1952.

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants.
Tropical Cereals. M

Abs J_{oun} : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24830

Author : Vysokos, G. P.; Gerasenkov, B. I.
Inst : Siberian Scientific-Research Institute of Agri-
culture.

Title : Concerning the Cold-Resistance of Corn Sprouts.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sibirsk. n.-i.
in-t s. kh., 1958, No. 2, 27-32

Abstract : Seeds were macerated for 48 hours in solutions
of H_3BO_3 , $MnSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $ZnSO_4$, P_s and Na. After
chemical treatment, the seeds were kept in a re-
frigerator at a temperature of -50 for the dura-
tion of 16 and 48 hours, after which they began
to germinate. B plus Mn gave the best results;
 P_s took second place. These chemicals were also

Card : 1/5

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants.
Tropical Cereals. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24830

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : used in the experiments of 1956. In the first experiment, following a two-day treatment with the solutions, the seeds were planted in boxes containing soil to a depth of 5 cm, and they began to germinate in 7 days at a temperature of 11-17°; later on, the sprouts were subjected to a 4-hour freezing at -5°. After 3 days, a second freezing was conducted at -7.5° for 4

Card : 2/5

34

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants.
Tropical Cereals. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24830

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : perature on the level with the sprouts: in the first hour -12° ; in the second hour -11° . The soil temperature at the depth of the planting of the seeds was $+2.5^{\circ}$ at the end of the second hour. Seed sprouts, treated with B plus Mn, proved to be 3.5 times more cold-resistant than the untreated sprouts. In the third experiment, seeds of 10 corn varieties, planted at a depth of 2 cm,

Card : 4/5

Country : USSR
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants.
Tropical Plants. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24830

Author :
Inst :
Title :

Orig Pub :

Abstract : began to germinate at a temperature of 16-18°
and, on the seventh day, the sprouts were frozen in the course of 4 hours at a temperature of -7.5°; the soil froze and had a temperature of -1°. The greatest cold-resistance was observed in Siberian and northern varieties; from the southern varieties, two perished completely.
-- B. I. Kazachek

Card : 5/5

KOZHEVNIKOV, A.R., prof.; POPOVA, G.I., dots.; YUMAGULOV, G.L.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GERASENKOV, M.I., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk; YUMAGULOV, G.L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
MAR'YASOV, V.G., assistant; VINOGRADOVA, N.I., kand. sel'-
khoz. nauk; ROKTANEN, L.P., dots., kand. biol. nauk;
KOKHOMSKIY, F.M., Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, zasl.
zootekhnika RSFSR; MAKHNOVSKIY, M.K., dots., kand. ekon.
nauk; ARTAMONOV, F.D., assistant; MAKAROVA, I.V., red.

[Corn in the Virgin Territory and Western Siberia] Kukuruza
v uselinnom krae i Zapadnoi Sibiri. Moskva, Kolos, 1965.
229 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. S.M.Kirova
(for Kozhevnikov, Popova, Mar'yasov, Vinogradova, Kokhomskiy,
Makhnovskiy, Artamonov). 2. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy
rabote Severo-Kazakhstanskoy opytnoy stantsii (for Yumagulov).
3. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey kukuruzy Sibirskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva (for
Gerasenkov). 4. TSelinogradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut
(for Roktanen).

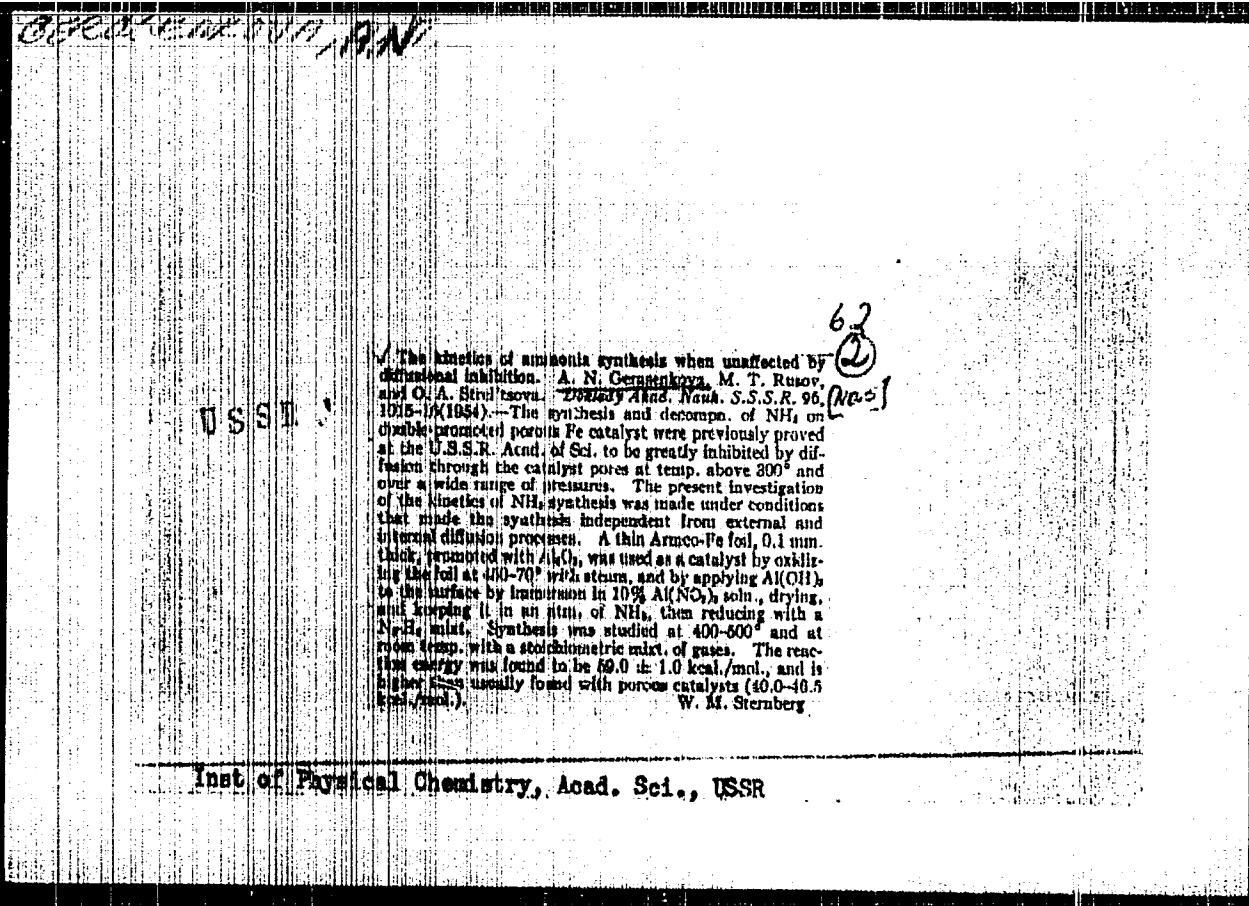
(E) KASENIKOV, Vladimir Iosifovich

BOYTSOV, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich; GERASENKOV, Vladimir Iosifovich;
KRIVITSKIY, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; PADERNO, I.P., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric supply for communication installations] Eletropitanie
ustroystv svyazi. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1955. 319 p.
(Electric engineering) (MLRA 9:3)

GERASENKOV, V.I., inzh.; KRIVITSKIY, K.A.

New power supplying device for electric interlocking. Avtom.,
telem. i svyaz' 4 no.1:8-13 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Railroads--Signaling--Interlocking systems)
(Railroads--Electronic equipment)



GERASENKOVA, A. N.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical Chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Gerasenkova, A. N. Rusov, M. T. and Stel'tsov, O. A.

Title : Effect of reducing conditions on the activity of a smooth surface of an iron catalyst

Periodical : Dokl. Ak. SSSR, 96, Ser. 6, 1179 - 1181, June 1954

Abstract : The effect of reducing conditions on the activity of a smooth surface iron catalyst was investigated on a thin smooth iron foil activated with aluminum oxide. The activity of the catalyst depends not only upon the chemical composition and the preparation of the contact but also upon the conditions of its formation. The process of reducing such catalysts is retarded by the internal diffusion exchange of reaction components which leads to a change in the activity of the catalyst and change in grain structure. Seven references. Tables, graphs.

Institution : ...

Presented by : Academician A. N. Frumkin, March 15, 1954

LUNENOK-BURMAKINA, V.A.; GERASENKOVA, A.N.

Mechanism of oxidation of inorganic compounds of sulfur by
hydrogen peroxide. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.2:270-275 F'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarshevskogo
AN SSSR.

~~GERASENKOVA, Ye. D.~~

Resistance of the shield bug *Eurygaster integriceps* Put. to DDT.
Trudy VIZR no.10:80-97 ' 58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Eurygastera) (DDT (Insecticide))

GERASENKOVA, Ye. D.

Cand Biol Sci - (diss) "Physiological indicators characterizing the stability and sensitivity of harmful cherepashka (*Eurygaster integriceps* Put.) toward dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane." Leningrad, 1961. 16 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ imeni A. A. Zhdanov); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 183)

GERASEV, G. I.

AID P - 3545

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 9/27

Author : Gerashev, G. I., Eng.

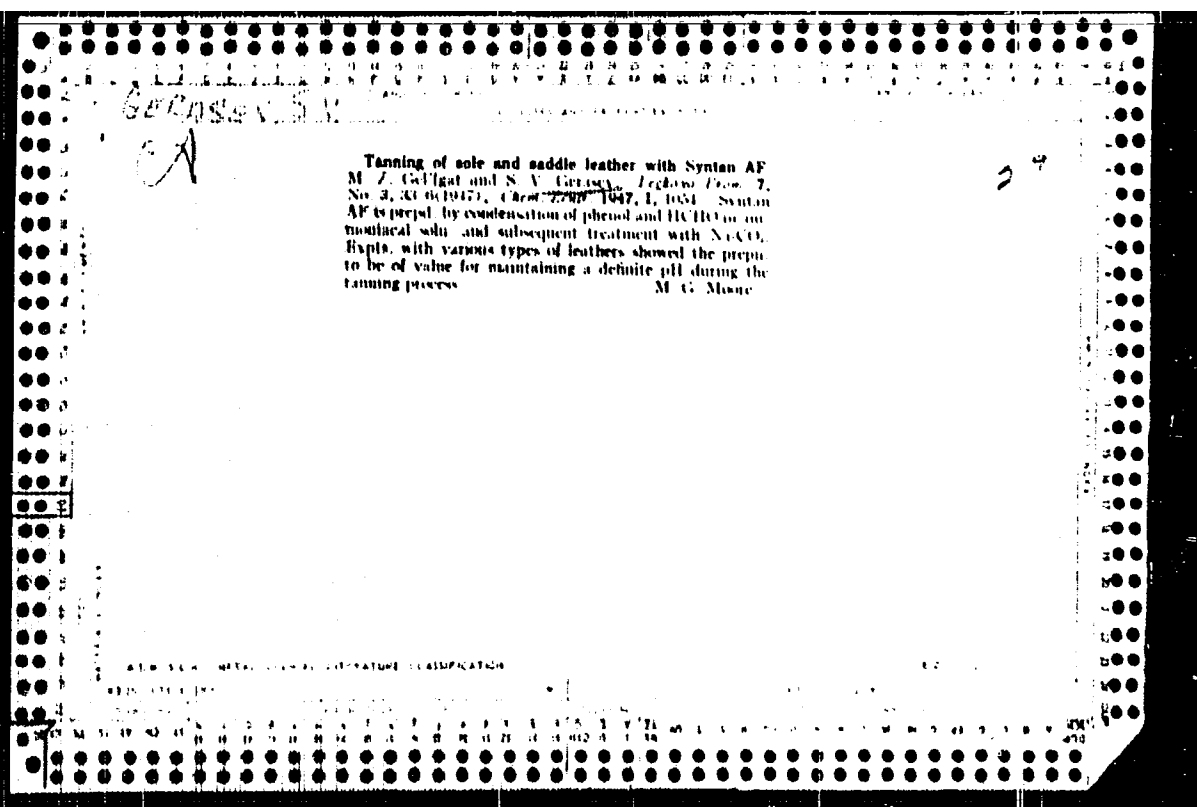
Title : ~~Prevention of the salting of turbine condensate~~
Prevention of the salting of turbine condensate

Periodical : Energetik, 11, 12-13, N 1955

Abstract : The author describes the situation at the Baku State Regional Electric Power Station where sea water is used to cool condensate. Considerable corrosion occurs and various measures have to be applied to prevent the penetration of salt into the condensate. The author describes these methods.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date



44833

S/560/62/000/014/004/011
A001/A101

35120

AUTHORS: Yakovleva, A. V., Kudryavtseva, L. A., Britayev, A. S., Gerashev,
V. P., Kachalov, V. P., Kuznetsov, A. P., Pavlenko, N. A.,
Iozenas, V. A.

TITLE: A spectrometric investigation of the ozone layer up to 60-km alti-
tude

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 14, 1962,
57 - 68

TEXT: The vertical distribution of ozone can be determined from the scat-
tered ultraviolet radiation of the Sun, using reversal effect discovered by
Götze, or by direct measurements from the ground surface and from balloons or
rockets. In order to compare these indirect and direct methods, simultaneous
measurements of altitude ozone distribution with a spectrograph lifted by a
rocket and with a ground spectral equipment for observations of ultraviolet
light scattered from the sky zenith, were carried out in the USSR on June 15,
1960. A photoelectric spectrophotometer with double light decomposition in

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A spectrometric investigation of the...

S/560/62/000/014/004/011
A001/A101

quartz prisms was used for observations from the ground surface. The amount of ozone in various atmospheric layers, total amount and the altitude of the gravity center of the ozone layer from these observations are shown in Table 1. The first ascent of a rocket for ozone measurements took place on July 19, 1955. It turned out that all ozone was concentrated in two layers: 13 - 26 km and 50 - 64 km, between which no ozone was detected. The second rise was on October 1, 1958, at a Sun's declination of 19° . The third attempt was made on June 15, 1960. A diffraction spectrograph provided with a tracking device was lifted on a geophysical rocket. The results of Soviet measurements are compared with American ones and presented graphically in Figure 5. Comparison between indirect determinations and measurements from rockets is shown in Figure 6; the agreement between them was found to be satisfactory, but the final answer on their equivalence can be obtained only after further investigations with rockets. There are 6 figures and 3 tables. 4

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1961

Card 2/3
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YAKOVLEVA, A.V.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, L.A.; BRITAYEV, A.S.; GERASEV, V.F.;
KACHALOV, V.P.; KUZNETSOV, A.P.; PAVLENKO, N.A.; IOZENAS, V.A.

Spectrometric investigation of the ozone layer up to the
altitude of 60 km. Isk.sput.Zem. no.14:57-68 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

(Ozone)

(Atmosphere, Upper—Rocket observations)

OMRASEVA, G.I.; LAVROY, M.M.; KOGAN, M.G.; PIMENOVA, N.S.

Ultrasonic finishing of parts of optical instruments. Opt.-mekh.
prom. 25 no.1:36-39 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Ionization Chamber
11 May 50

Counters
"Investigation of the Properties of a Crystalline
Ionization Chamber of AgCl," L. A. Gerasova, I. D.
Rapoport, I. S. Shapiro, I. G. Sheynker, Moscow
State University Lomonosov, 4 pp

"Dokl Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXII, No 2

Presents integral curves describing distribution of
pulses according to magnitude, obtained in irradi-
ating AgCl crystals with gamma rays from Co⁶⁰ and
with beta-particles from P³². Shows fall in effec-
tiveness of counter in connection with polarization
160181

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Ionization
Chamber (Contd)

May 50

of crystal during prolonged irradiation. Sub-
mitted 10 Mar 1950 by Acad D. V. Skobel'tsyn.

GERASEVA, L. A.

160181

GERASEVA, L. A.

"The Study of Beryllium as a Neutron Attenuator," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

KRASIN, A.K.; MOROZOV, I.G.; GERASEVA, L.A.; KAMAYEV, A.V.

[Study of beryllium as a neutron moderator] Izucheniye berillia
kak zamedlitelia neitronov. Moskva, 1955. 17 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Beryllium)

(Neutrons—Capture)

21(4) PLANK I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
2nd, Geneva, 1958.

General Editor: M.A. Dollethal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.E. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Lavrenko, Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, V.S. Lukatskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, V.S. Paryov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Ed.: A.F. Alyub'yev, Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Nazari.

REMARKS: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

CONTENTS: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958, in Geneva. The first volume contains reports on the design of reactors, the second to experimental and research reactors, the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. The fourth is devoted to the science of this volume. See SOV/2081 for the first volume of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

Neutrons, V.I., V.S. Paryov, M.B. Yegorov, and Yu. S. Saltykov. Neutron Spectrum in Uranium Water Lattices (Report No. 2159)	946
Breida, A.K., B.O. Dubovskiy, M.M. Lantsov, Yu. Yu. Glukhov, A.E. Gornovoy, A.V. Krasov, and A.I. Lavrenko. The Physical Characteristics of a Beryllium-Moderator Reactor (Report No. 2160)	955
Salutin, A.D., S.A. Kozlovskiy, A.P. Rudin, Yu. O. Abay, V.P. Krasov, and A.I. Lavrenko. Critical Experiments on an Experimental Heavy-Water Reactor (Report No. 2035)	970
Neutrons, O.I., V. Ya. Puzko, Ye. I. Pogodina, V.Y. Smolov, I.F. Zolotarev, S.T. Platonova, and G.I. Dushidina. Certain Problems in Nuclear Reactor Physics and Methods of Calculating Them (Report No. 2151)	988
Slonitsin, G.V. and V.M. Zaslavskiy. Determination of Control Rod Effectiveness in a Cylindrical Reactor (Report No. 2469)	613
Bel'trad, I.M., S.M. Rybnikov, A.S. Prolov, and M.M. Chernikov. Testing the Krima Carlo Method of Random Sampling for Solving the Neutron Equation (Report No. 2141)	628
Krasin, M.I. Neutron Distribution in a Heterogeneous Medium (Report No. 2189)	634
Krasovskiy, M.V., A.V. Zaslavskiy, and P.I. Shapiro. Neutron Distribution and Diffusion in Heavy Media (Report No. 2148)	651
Bel'trad, A.Y., V.S. Yermakov, and A.V. Lykov. Using the Onassis Theory for Studying Neutron Diffusion in the Absorbing Media of Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2228)	668
Bel'trad, D.L., S.A. Murdin, A.A. Drukov, V.V. Levin, and V.V. Orlov. Studying the Spectral and Energy Distribution of Neutrons in Different Media (Report No. 2157)	674
Bel'trad, A.B. Boron Ionization Chambers for Work in Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2081)	690
Krasin, V.A., and S.A. Dushidina. Experimental Determination of Specific Volumes of Heavy Water in a Wide Temperature and Pressure Range (Report No. 2471)	696

628454, L.A.

S/089/60/008/06/11/021
B006/B063 82312

21.1700

AUTHORS: Geraseva, L. A., Vavilov, V. V.

TITLE: Neutron Moderation ¹⁹ in Iron - Water Assemblies

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 556-557

TEXT: The investigations described in the present article were carried out in a steel tank (74x74x100 cm) containing water and CT-3 (St-3) plates (71.5 x 71.5 x 0.3 cm). A bakelite coating protected the tank and the plates against corrosion. The plates were arranged perpendicularly to the direction in which the distribution of the moderation density was measured, and were kept in this position by Duralumin and Plexiglas holders which were fixed at the bottom and walls of the tank. Measurements were made for three different specific volume concentrations of the iron in the assembly: $\varphi = 0.14, 0.26, \text{ and } 0.43$; $\varphi = \text{iron volume} / (\text{iron volume plus water volume})$. The fission neutrons were obtained from a converter that converted the thermal neutrons of the reactor into such corresponding to the spectrum of U235 fission. It was made of uranoso-

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Neutron Moderation in Iron - Water Assemblies S/089/60/008/06/11/021
B006/B063 82312

uranic oxide enriched in U^{235} to 75%. The spatial distribution of the moderated neutrons was measured by means of indium foils. Due to the relatively small flux of thermal neutrons (and, accordingly, due to the small flux of fast neutrons from the converter), the measurements could be made only at a distance of less than 56 cm from the source. The results obtained are, however, extrapolated according to the well-known law that describes the drop of moderation density with rising distance from the source: $\sim (ke^{-r/\lambda})/r^2$, where λ denotes the

relaxation length. The neutron age was calculated from the formula

$$\tau = \frac{1}{6} \left[\int_0^\infty Ar^4 dr / \int_0^\infty Ar^2 dr \right], \text{ and the following values were obtained:}$$

$$\tau_{H_2O} = 30.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ cm}^2, \tau_{Fe+H_2O} = 31.0 \pm 2.7 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ for } \rho = 0.14;$$

$$\tau_{Fe+H_2O} = 39.7 \pm 2.0 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ for } \rho = 0.26; \tau_{Fe+H_2O} = 50.4 \pm 2.5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ for } \rho = 0.43.$$

A general formula is given for the determination of the neutron age in

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Neutron Moderation in Iron - Water Assemblies

S/089/60/008/06/11/021

B006/B063 82312

an assembly where the moderation length of each component is known. The accompanying Fig. shows τ as a function of ρ (both experimental and calculated values: $\tau_{Fe} = 743 \text{ cm}^2$, $\tau_{H_2O} = 30.5 \text{ cm}^2$). The agreement was found to be good. Finally, the authors thank B. G. Dubovskiy and Yu. A. Sergeyev for having suggested this work and for their discussion, as well as V. K. Labuzov, Yu. S. Ziryukin, M. M. Kuzichkina, and A. T. Anfilatov for their participation in the measurements. There are 1 figure and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1960

Card 3/3

KISIL, I.M.; DUBOV'SKIY, B. G.; KAMAYEV, A. F.; GERASEVA, L. A.; GLAZKOV, Yu. Yu.

"The Role of Critical Experiments in Designing the First Atomic Power Station and the Beloyarsk Atomic Power Station."

Report presented at the IAEA Symposium on Exponential and Critical Experiments, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2-6 Sep 63.

25372

S/089/61/011/001/001/C10
B102/B214

211000

AUTHORS:

Glazkov, Yu. Yu., Gerasova, L. A., Dubovskiy, B. G.,
Krasin, A. K., Kisilov, I. M., Kuznetsov, F. M., Serebrennikov,
Yu. M., Shelud'ko, V. P., Sharapov, V. M., Pan Fan

TITLE:

Investigation of the physical characteristics of the lattice
of a uranium-graphite reactor by means of a subcritical
insert

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1967, 5-11

TEXT: This paper gives a description of the experiments carried out since the beginning of 1958 to investigate the physical characteristics of the lattice of a uranium-graphite reactor by means of a subcritical insert. A quadratic lattice (period 200 mm) was studied; the graphite block was 2.2 m high and had a diameter of 4 m; its holes had diameters of 44 or 75 mm depending on the uranium rods used. Above and below were reflectors, 60 mm thick; the dimensions of the side reflector could be varied according to the composition of the core. The inner and the outer parts of the core

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Investigation of the ...

were different: The inner part had always rods of 3% enr. low uranium, and the outer one the subcritical insert as a part of the lattice of the reactor studied. The rods of the natural as well as the 3% enr. low uranium were 1 m long. To measure the lattice parameters of a reactor of the type Beloyarskaya GRES (Beloyarsk State Regional Electric Power Plant) ring-shaped sections (1 m long) of the fuel element (up to 1.2% enriched uranium) simulating the real elements were built in the subcritical insert. Each fuel element channel contained six such elements arranged round a central tube. The reactor of the GRES also had vaporization and steam-superheating channels; these were simulated by having the central tube filled with water for the former, and having it without water for the latter. The characteristics of the systems studied were as follows:

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19/01/01/001/010

21
19/01/01/001/010
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Carl 1/5

2502

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X

Investigation of the ...

In order to obtain a more complete picture of the ...
substitution in the ...
must be taken into account the ...
choice of the ...
the ...
neutrons. The ...
as depending on the ...
the ...
boron ...
monochromatic. The ...
were found to be 37015 K (first method) and 346 K and 346 K (second method).
Also, the ...
factor (μ), and the thermal ...
ratio R_{01}^C for U^{235} (R_{01}^C) for copper (R_{01}^C) and for U^{235} (R_{01}^A) were determined.
The results are given in Table 3. For results of the experimental and
theoretical determinations of μ are the following:

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Investigation of the ...

Position of the channel	Value of μ	
	experimental	theoretical
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels with water	1.040±0.006	1.033
One channel with water in the center of a thermal graphite column of 70 cm diameter	1.036±0.005	1.030
Central channel of an insert of 21 channels without water	1.042±0.006	1.035

Q for the GRES type reactor was found to be 0.64 (for channel with water) and 0.65 (without water). It was found that, in order to adjust the neutron spectrum in the center of the subcritical insert so that it is characteristic of the given uranium - graphite lattice, it is necessary so to choose the dimensions of the insert so that its equivalent radius is

$\sim 3(\sqrt{1+L^2})$ cm (\sqrt{L} is the slowing down length in the moderator and L the diffusion length). To measure μ it is sufficient to arrange one cell of the lattice under study in the center of the reactor with 2% enriched uranium. The authors thank Ye. F. Makarov, G. M. Vladykov, G. I. Sidorov,

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S/089/61/011/001/001/010
B102/B214

Investigation of the ...

V. N. Pofanov, V. V. Vavilov, V. A. Semenov, A. N. Galanin, M. V. Bakhtina, M. K. Timonina, A. T. Anfilatov, Yu. S. Ziryukin, Yu. I. Starykh and A. P. Dolgolenko for collaboration; and A. V. Kamayev, M. Ye. Minashin, G. Ya. Rumyantsev and I. G. Morozov for their interest and discussions. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Kuche. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 2, No. 1, 96 (1957); D. Klein et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 3, No. 4, 403 (1958); J. Volpe et al. Nucl. Sci. Engng. 2, No. 6, 360 (1959).

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

Legend to Table 3: 1) number of the cells in the insert, 2) homogeneous lattice, 3) construction of the elements and enrichment of the uranium, 4) ring-shaped elements with water, 1.2%, 5) idem, 6) the same without water, 7) 35 cm thick rods of natural uranium, 8) 35 mm thick rods of 2% enriched uranium, 9) experimental, 10) calculated, 11) in the fuel element (according to fragment accumulation), 12) in the graphite of the central cell, 13) in the fuel element. *calculated according to V.V. Orlov; **in agreement with the measurements of M.B. Yegiazarov.

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30640

S/081/61/000/020/044/089

B107/E101

AUTHORS: Polukarov, M. N., Geraseva, S. S., Rapoport, I. P.

TITLE: Effect of mercury chloride additions to electrolytes on the absorption of hydrogen by steel during cathodic polarization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 258, abstract 20I137 (Izv. Yestestvennonauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, v. 14, no. 4, 1960, 3 - 11)

TEXT: The authors found the following: Addition of HgCl_2 to NaOH solutions considerably reduces the tensile strength limit of steel subjected to cathodic polarization in these solutions. Such an effect is not observed during polarization in H_2SO_4 solutions with the same addition. X

The tensile strength also decreases considerably during zinc-plating of steel wire in dilute cyanide and zincate electrolytes. This is not observed during zinc-plating in acid solutions. The changes in tensile strength of steel and the differences of these changes in the polarization in alkaline and acid electrolytes are explained by the different

Card 1/2

Effect of mercury chloride ...

30640

S/081/61/000/020/044/089

B107/B101

degrees of hydrogen absorption as dependent on the conditions of the process. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PETROV, Mikhail Petrovich; GERASHEV, Aleksandr Ivdokimovich; KAZACHKIN, Valentin Ivanovich; YEZERSKIY, Vyacheslav Fedorovich; DASHKEVICH, Aleksandr Bronislavovich; YAKOVLEV, D.V., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Detection and elimination of faults in the N8 electric locomotive]
Obnaruzhenie i ustranenie neispravnostei na elektrovoze N8. Moskva,
Gos.transp.shel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 170 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric locomotives)

GERASEYEV, A.Ye., mashinist; PETROV, M.P., mashinist; YEZERSKIY, V.P.,
Inzh. KAZACHKIN, V.I., inzh.

Our operational experience with the N8 electric locomotive. Elek.
1 topl. tiaga 3 no.2:39-41 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Depo Zlatoust, Yushno-Ural'skaya doroga.
(Electric locomotives--Electric equipment)

PETROV, Mikhail Petrovich; GELMANEV, Aleksandr Yevdozimovich;
DASHKEVICH, Aleksandr Bronislavovich; KAZACHKIN, Valentin
Ivanovich; MAKAROV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Locating and eliminating faults in the VL8 electric
locomotive] Obnaruzhenie i ustraneniye neispravnostey na
elektrovoze VLP. Izd. 2., perer. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport"
1964. 102 p. (MIRA 1967)

GERASHCHENKO, A.I.

GERASHCHENKO, A.I., inzhener.

Installing lens compensators on turbine steam tubing. Elek. sta.
68-69 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Steam turbines)

SCV/91-58-12-17/20

AUTHORS: Averbakh, Yu.A., Gusev, A.S., Gerashchenko, A.I., Engineers

TITLE: The Reconstruction of the LMZ AK-25-1 (TN-165) Turbine
(Rekonstruktsiya turbiny LMZ AK-25-1 (TN-165))

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 27-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following improvements have been introduced into the LMZ AK-25-1 turbines. The steam-pass section of the high-pressure cylinder has been reconstructed. The console thrust bearing has been replaced by a combined journal-thrust bearing. The hydraulic end-sealing has been replaced by steam sealing (pressure 1.2 to 1.5 atm). There are 2 variations of the reconstructed steam-pass section of the turbine. One maintains steam bypass, the other eliminates it. The reconstructed turbines work more reliably and economically. Heat consumption dropped 3 to 5 % at a 21,000 to 25,000 kW output, which is equal to a 3,000 ton fuel economy yearly. The entire reconstruction work was done by the Khar'kov branch of the Central Constructor's Bureau attached to the Glavenergo-remont of the MES in 1954-55. There are 3 diagrams.

Card 1/1

GERASECHENKO, A.I., insh.

Redesigning the thrust bearing of the AK-25-1 steam turbine.
Elek.stn. 29 no.11:67 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Steam turbines) (Bearings (Machinery))

GERASHCHENKO, A. L.

FEL'DMAN, M.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotuent; GERASHCHENKO, A.L.,
inzhener.

Analysis of the causes of breakdown in automatic coupling parts.
Trudy KHIIT no.23:222-231 '53. (MIRA 10:8)
(Car couplings)

30(1)

SOV/99-59-3-4/10

AUTHORS: Guleychik, K.A., Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,
and Gerashchenko, A.N., Engineer (Minsk)

TITLE: The Use of Grooved Wooden Drains in the Belorussian
SSR (Primeneniye derevyannogo zhelobchatogo drenazha
v Belorusskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26-31
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the use of grooved wooden drains
in the Belorussian SSR. Its authors come to the con-
clusion that grooved wooden drainage is 250-500%
cheaper than earthenware drains. The costs of grooved
wooden drains per 1 hectare are as follows: 1) drains
made of sub-standard wood - 162-212 rubles; 2) drains
made of waste wood - 93-119 rubles; 3) drains made of
planks - 275-352 rubles; and 4) earthenware drains -
405-697 rubles. In 1957 the Oresskaya MMs of the
Kolkhoz imeni BVO, Lyubanskiy rayon, was the first to

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SOV/99-59-3-4/10

The Use of Grooved Wooden Drains in the Belorussian SSR

introduce grooved wood drains in the Belorussian SSR. The area scheduled for drainage was 10 hectares, which has meanwhile grown to as much as 60 hectares. However, the actual drainage costs are much higher and amount to 793 rubles per hectare, of which 67.1% go for the digging of trenches, making the drains, and laying them into the ground. The service life of wooden drains is 25-30 years. They could serve even longer if they were not subject to an early clogging with silt. There are 2 diagrams, 3 tables, and 3 photos.

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, O.A.; LENGAUER, G.G.; STOYANOVA, E.I.; SEMELICHENKO, A.N.

Selection of stars for guiding a long-focus telescope.

Izv. GAO 24 no.1:81-98 '64.

(MIHA 18:3)

GERASHCHENKO, B.I., inzh.

Study of the gas dynamics relative to long blades in static conditions. *Energomashinostroyeniye* 7 no.5:20-22 My '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Turbines) (Fluid dynamics)

Gerashchenko, B.S.

3-11-2/17

AUTHOR: Gerashchenko, B.S., Deputy-Minister of Higher Education, USSR

TITLE: Teaching Staff of Soviet Vuzes (Nauchno-pedagogicheskiye kadry sovetskikh vuzov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 11, pp 11 - 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a description of the development of education and the formation of a staff of scientific-pedagogical workers during the post-revolution period. After World War II the Party ordered to introduce into the national economy all new achievements of science and engineering. This order brought about an improvement in the qualification of the scientific-pedagogical workers. Some figures demonstrate the improvement reached in this field. In 1947, there were 67,280 official teachers, among them 4,112 doctors of sciences and 15,814 candidates of sciences. At the end of 1956, there were 114,470 official teachers, among them 5,348 doctors of sciences and 42,790 candidates of sciences. During the past ten years important changes of the pedagogical staffs have taken place. In 1947, 6447 teachers taught physics and mathematics, 1910 of which were doctors or candidates of sciences. On 1st October 1956 this branch comprised 13,612 persons, 4,561 of which were doctors or candidates of sciences.

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Teaching Staff of Soviet Vuzes

3-11-2/17

Similar figures appear in technical sciences: in 1947, 19,119 persons (3,922 doctors and candidates of sciences) were teaching in vuzes. On 1st October 1956 this figure had increased to 21,151 persons (10,435 doctors and candidates of sciences). Famous scientists contributed to the evolution of Soviet science. The author mentions some Laureates of the Lenin Prize: Professors P.S. Novikov, D.V. Nalivkin, K.I. Skryabin, V.A. Dogel', V.F. Shishmarev, A.N. Bakulev, D.I. Blokhintsev. The highest award - the title of a Hero of Socialist Labour - were granted to academician A.Ye. Arbuzov, professor of the Kazan' University, Professor V.N. Vinogradov, of the 1st Moscow Medical Institute (1-yy Meditsinskiy institut v Moskve), and to V.D. Kuznetsov, professor of the Tomsk University. An important factor in the successful development of scientific work in higher educational institutions is the fact that 51 per cent of the teachers are under 35 years of age, 42,2 per cent between 36 and 54 years.

There is one photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Higher Education)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Gerashchenko, Boris Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Rost tyazheloy industrii za gody sovetskoy vlasti (The Growth of Heavy Industry Under the Soviet Regime) Moscow, Izd-vo "Znaniye", 1958. 38 pp. (Series: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya III, 1958, no. 1) 80,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy.

Ed.: Kurina, Ye. A.; Tech. Ed.: Straletskiy, I. A.

PURPOSE: The brochure is written to acquaint the general reader with the growth of Soviet heavy industry since 1917.

COVERAGE: The author briefly describes the economic strides made by Soviet heavy industry since 1917. The brochure includes numerous diagrams and tables showing the growth of output of iron ore, pig iron, steel, coal, oil, gas, electric power, cement, etc. There are no references. No personalities are mentioned.

Card 1/2

The Growth of Heavy Industry (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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9-29-58

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BERKI, L.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ~~MAKHIN, I.S.~~ ~~MAKHIN, I.S.~~,
B.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; ~~GERASHENKO, B.S.~~, kand.
ekon. nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, A.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.;
ITIN, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor
ekon. nauk, prof.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.;
OBLOMSKIY, Ya.A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SOKOLOV, B.M.,
doktor ekon.nauk, prof.; SHASS, M.Ye., doktor ekon.nauk;
STEPANOV, A.Ya.; ULITSKIY, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.;
PODGORNOVA, V., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialist industry; textbook] Ekonomika sotsiali-
sticheskoi proryshlennosti; uchebnik. Pod red. L.I.Itina,
B.S.Gerashenko. 2., dop. i perer. izd. Moskva, Gospolitiz-
dat, 1961. 775 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskyy institut. 2. Zavedu-
yushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki proryshlennosti Moskovskogo gosu-
darstvennogo ekonomicheskogo instituta (for Itin).
(Russia--Industries)

ITIN, L.I., doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk, prof., red.; GERASHCHENKO, B.S.,
kand. ekonomicheskikh nauk, red.; PODGORNOVA, V., red.; TRCYANOVSKA-
YA, N., tekhn. red.

[Economics of socialist industry; textbook] Ekonomika sotsialisticheskoi promyshlennosti; uchebnik. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Pod red. L.I. Itina, B.S.Gerashchenko. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961.
775 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy ekonomicheskii institut. 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy ekonomiki promyshlennosti Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo ekonomicheskogo instituta (for Itin).
(Russia--Industries)

GERASHCHENKO, Boris Sergeyevich; ; GERASHCHENKO, Vladimir Sergeyevich;
KORPENKO, A.P., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Problems in the economics of U.S.S.R. industries at the present
stage of the building of communism] Voprosy ekonomiki promyshlen-
nosti SSSR na sovremennom etape kommunisticheskogo stroitel'stva.
Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962. 355 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Russia--Industries)

KOMAROVER, N. Ye.; OREKHOV, V.V.; GERASHCHENKO, D.A.

Fixation and reposition device for operations on tubular bones.
Vestn. khir. Grekov. 90 no.4:7-98 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

GERASHCHENKO, G.A.

Piezothermoplastics made of flax tow. Strel.mat. 10 no.8:22 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

~~GERASHCHENKO~~, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich; ~~KL'MAN~~, V.A., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[A reference manual on the preparation of coils for electric
apparatus] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo po izgotovleniiu katushek
elektroapparatov. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo 1956. 86 p.
(Electric coils) (MLRA 9:9)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1148

Gerashchenko, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich

Spravochnoye rukovodstvo po izgotovleniyu katushek elektroapparatov
(Reference Handbook on the Manufacture of Coils for Electrical
Equipment) 2d ed., enl. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 103 p.
26,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Aleksandrovskiy, B.B.; Tech. Ed.: Voronin, K.P.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, foremen
and coil-winders engaged in the manufacture of coils.

COVERAGE: The book contains tables on coil winding data for magnetic
starters, contactors, brake electromagnets, freight lifting elec-
tromagnets, solenoid drives, relays, automatic circuit breakers
and other electrical devices. The author discusses problems con-
nected with the manufacture of coils in electrical workshops of
various industrial plants. He explains the method of recalcula-
ting the number of winding turns for a change in voltage or opera-
ting conditions. He also presents basic technical data, officially
approved tables, and reference material on copper winding wire

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and electrical insulating materials used in the manufacture of coils. The author states that the book is based chiefly on the experience and technical data collected at the Zhdanov Metallurgical Plant. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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GERASHCHENKO, I.F.

Needle for endonasal application of sutures to the mucous membranes of the nasal septum. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 14 no. 4:62-63 July-Aug 1952. (CLML 22:5)

1. Of Novaya Odessa Rayon Hospital, Nikolayev Oblast.

GERASECHENKO, I.F.

~~Gerashchenko, I.F.~~

Flexiglas splint in fixation of nasal bones in fractures. Vest.
oto-rin. 16 no.1:69-70 Jan-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney
ukha, gorla i nosa (direktor - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik A.P.
Kolibaba). (Nose) (Fractures) (Splints (Surgery))

GERASHCHENKO, I. E.

New type of plexiglass splint for fixation of nasal bones in fractures.
Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.5:70 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney ukha,
gorla i nosa (dir. dotsent A.P.Kolibaba).

(NOSE, fractures,
ther., plexiglass splint)

(FRACTURES,
nose, ther., plexiglass splint)

OMRASHCHENKO, I.F.

Unusual localization of hemangioma. Vest. oto-rin. 17 no.6:68 N-D

'55.

(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Ukrainського nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta bolezney
ukha, gorla i nosa (dir.---dotsent A.P. Kolibaba) Khar'kov)

(LARYNX, neoplasms,

hemangioma)

(ANGIOMA,

larynx)

~~GURASHCHENKO, I.F.~~

Acute nephritis as a complication of acute otitis. Vrach.delo
no.12:1303-1305 D '56. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Khar'kovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa ukha, gorla
i nosa No.30.

(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (EAR--DISEASES)

GHRASHCHENKO, I.F.

Laryngeal osteoma. Vest.oto-rin. 19 no.2:117 Mr-Apr '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Khar'kovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy ukha, gorla i
nosa.

(LARYNX, neoplasms
osteoma (Rus))
(OSTEOMA, case reports
larynx (Rus))

~~GERASHCHENKO, I.F.~~

KOLIBABA, A.P., dots.; GERASHCHENKO, I.F.

Untomas of the paranasal sinuses. Vrach.delo no.10:1029-1031 O '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Klinika bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dots. A.P.Kolibaba)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta i Khar'-
kovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa ukha, gorla i nosa No.10.
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--TUMORS)

GERASHCHENKO, I.P.

Goiter of the root of the tongue. Zhur. ush., nos. 1 gorl. bol.
21 no.2:76-77 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. V.A.Shvarts
[deceased]) Khar'kovskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(GOITER) (TONGUE—DISEASES)

GERASHCHENKO, N. P.

PA 75T92

USSR/Mining

May 1948

Peat Resources

Mining Methods

"Peat in the Fergana Valley," N. P. Gerashchenko,
Engr, 14 pp

"Turf Prom" No 3

Brief account of peat resources and methods for ob-
taining peat in Fergana valley region, located in
Kynara peat fields, one of three largest in Uzbek
SSR.

75T92

GERASHCHENKO, N.P.

~~Секретное наименование документа~~

Mining engineering characteristics of rocks. Razved.i okh.nedr
22 no.10:34-37 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Mining geology)

IZRAYELIT, M.M., inzh.; GERASHCHENKOV, N.S., inzh.

Using dolomite for high-strength concretes. Stroi. mat. 9
no.6:25-26 Je '63. (MIRA 17:8)

GERASHCHENKO, N.T. (Kamenets-Podol'skiy).

Perturbation stethoscope. Akush. i gin. 34 no.5:107-108 S-0 '58
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. L.B. Teodor)
Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FALLOPIAN TUBES,
perturbation stethoscope (Rus))

GARISHCHENKO, O. A.

"Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Dynamics of Turbine
Disks in the Presence of a Blot." Vestn. Tekhn. Sci., Inst. of Heat Power
Engineering, Department of Technical Sciences, Acad. Sci. Union in SSR,
Kiev, 1955. (KIL, No 11, Mar 55)

S0: Sum. No. 620, 22 Ser 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dis-
sertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SOV/124-58 1 54

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 7 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gerashchenko, O. A.

TITLE: The Frictional Resistance of Rotating Discs (Soprotivleniye treniya vrashchayushchikhsya diskov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-ta teploenerg. AN UkrSSR, 1955, Nr 12, pp 129-139

ABSTRACT: With reference to the theory of turbomachinery the author examines the problem of the frictional losses of smooth discs that rotate: a) at moderate speed within a chamber with small axial clearances, b) in a large volume with laminar and turbulent flow, c) in a housing with axial clearances that are small in comparison with the radius and with good seals along the periphery that impede any radial flow, d) in a medium having a forced radial flow. The author also examines the subject of the frictional losses of rough discs. An analogous subject was discussed in a paper by A. P. Polivannaya (Prikl. mekhanika, 1955, Vol 1, Nr 4, pp 471-478; RZhMekH, 1957, Nr 2, abstract 1468).

M. Ye. Temchenko

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GERASHCHENKO, O.A.

Determining the coefficient of resistance in rotating discs in
the presence of air cooling. Trudy Inst.tepl.AN URSR no.13:116-122
'56. (MIRA 10:5)
(Turbines)

SHVETS', I.F., akademik.;DIRAN, Ye.P.;GHRASHCHENKO, O.A.

Heat exchange in the herring bone blade fastening zone of rotors.
[with summary in English]. Dop. AN URSR no.1:38-41 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR (for Shvets). 2. Institut teployenergetiki AN URSR.

(Impellers) (Heat--Transmission)

GERASHCHENKO, O. H.

AUTHOR: Shvets, I.T., Academician, Gerashchenko, O.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Dyban, E.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 96-7-4/25

TITLE: Investigation of the temperature fields in the roots of the working blades of turbines using electrical models. (Issledovaniye temperaturnykh poley v zone khvostovikov rabochikh lopatok turbin na elektricheskikh model'yakh.)

PERIODICAL: "Teploenergetika" (Thermal Power), 1957, Vol.4, No.7, pp. 20 - 26 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The increasingly severe working conditions in steam and particularly in gas turbines make increasing demands on the preliminary design calculations of the temperature fields in the most heavily loaded parts. Determination of the temperature fields in the region of the blade roots is particularly necessary since these govern the conditions of heat exchange between the blades and the disc or drum parts of the rotor. Most blade root designs are of symmetrical profile. Therefore, the determination of temperature fields is a two-dimensional problem. This is not strictly true insofar as transition from the blade profile proper to the root is asymmetrical and it should be justified experimentally as was done in the tests

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Investigation of the temperature fields in the roots of the working blades of turbines using electrical models. (Cont.)

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described here.

An equation is given for the heat conduction in rectangular co-ordinates for plane steady thermal conditions. In the particular case considered this equation can only be solved by a numerical method. An analysis was made of various methods of solving the problem and this showed that the analogue method and particularly the electro-thermal analogue method is simplest.

The general principle of the electro-thermal analogue consists of observing similarity of the following conditions in the thermal original and the electrical model: 1) geometrical similarity; 2) similarity of potentials; 3) similarity of fields of conductivity, and 4) similarity of boundary conditions. The fulfilment of these conditions is briefly discussed.

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For the purpose of carrying out electro-model measurements use was made of an integrator ЭИД-6/53, the circuit of which is given in Fig. 1. A step-down transformer with full wave rectifier gives an output

Investigation of the temperature fields in the roots of the working blades of turbines using electrical models. (Cont.)

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of 28 volts, the measuring device is a decade and potentiometer which permits readings to be made with an accuracy of 0.1% of the total potential difference. The boundary conditions can be set up roughly by a potential divider with steps of 10%. Boundary potentials are set up more accurately by special dividers. The conducting medium consisted of special electrically conducted paper, different kinds of which have different conductivity. The electrical non-uniformity of paper of a given quality does not exceed 5%.

The experimental procedure is as follows: a working scale (usually of the order of 20:1) is selected from the working drawings. On the basis of experience of analogous blade roots the mean temperature of the blade and rotor is roughly estimated and the ratio of their thermal conductivities is determined so that the appropriate quality of conducting paper can be selected. The two halves of the model are then cut out of the paper and joined with an electrically

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